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From *Monday* JULY 28, to *Monday* AUGUST 4, 1766.

The following Piece, lately printed (in a PAMPHLET) *at* PHILADELPHIA, *is inserted here by* PARTICULAR DESIRE.

An ADDRESS to the COMMITTEE of CORRESPONDENCE in BARBADOS. Occasioned by a late letter from them to their Agent in LONDON.

By a NORTH-AMERICAN.

This word REBELLION *hath frozen them up*
Like Fish in a pond. SHAKESPEARE.

PREFACE.

HAD the charge of REBELLION *been made by a private person against the colonies on this continent, for their opposition to the* Stamp-Act, *I should not have thought it worth answering—But when it was made by men vested with a public character, by a committee of correspondence, representing two branches of legislature in a considerable government, and the charge was not only approved, as it is said, by those branches, but was actually published to the world in news papers, it seemed to me to deserve notice. I waited some time, in hopes of seeing the cause espoused by an abler advocate; but being disappointed, I resolved, "favente Deo," to snatch a little time from the hurry of business, and to place, if I could, the letter of those gentlemen to to their agent in a proper light.*

It is very evident from the generality of their accusation against their "fellow subjects on the northern continent"; of the expressions they use in the latter part of their letter, when they speak of the "violent spirits raised in the North-American colonies", and from what follows, that they do not apply the opprobrious term they use, only to those few of the lower rank, who disturbed us with two or three mobs in some of the provinces, nor to any other particular class of people; but that the censure is designed for ALL the inhabitants of these colonies *who were any way concerned in the* opposition that has been given, *and consequently that the* modes of that opposition *are thereby condemned. Two considerations therefore have induced me to undertake their defence. First, to vindicate the honour of my country, which I think grossly and wantonly insulted. Secondly, to refute opinions, that in unfortunate times, may, if adopted, be injurious to liberty.*

Many good pieces, have been published in these colonies, to shew their title to the rights claimed by them; the invasion of those rights by the Stamp Act; the other burdens imposed on them, and the bad consequences that probably would follow these measures: but nothing has appeared in defence of the principle *on which the opposition has been made, and of the* manner *in which it has been conducted. These are points entirely new; and the candid nation of them is now rendered necessary, by the public reproach that has been thrown on the people of this continent.*

A LETTER from the COMMITTEE of CORRESPONDENCE in BARBADOS, to their AGENT in LONDON.

Sir,

'In compliance with the united resolution of the two branches of our legislature, of which we have severally the honour to be members, and to compose their committee of correspondence, We are now to desire you to lay our complaints before his Majesty and the parliament, on the hardships which this community labours under by the imposition of the stamp-duties, lately put in force amongst us. We have, indeed, submitted, with all obedience, to the act of parliament; yet our *submission* has, by no means, arisen from any consciousness of our ability to bear the burden of these taxes, or from the want of a due sense of the *oppressive weight of them in all its parts*, but from a *principle of loyalty* to our king and mother country, which has carried us above every consideration of our own distresses: yet, if we have suffered without resistance, we have learnt by it to complain with reason; and, since we have raised no clamours from our own fears, we must surely have the better title to *remonstrate from our feelings*. But, with respect to the manner in which our grievances in this case, along with so good a proof of our *obedience to the laws of our mother country*, are to be represented to his majesty and the parliament, we must *refer ourselves to your good judgment and discretion*; so much better circumstanced as you are on that side of the water to judge for us, than we can do at this distance for ourselves; and so perfectly assured as we are also of your ability and zeal, in the conduct of every matter of importance that can be intrusted to your agency for this country's service. To you, Sir, therefore we give the power, in the name of our council and assembly, to present such a *memorial* or *memorials*, to his majesty, and the two houses of parliament (if to all be necessary) as to yourself shall seem most proper and advisable; setting forth the anxiety and distresses of our country, under this new and extraordinary burden of taxation, by which we not only find ourselves *loaded with a charge more than is proportioned to our circumstances, but deprived also of a privilege, which renders the oppression beyond measure grievous. We see two of the most important objects* to such a colony as ours, *trade and justice crouching under the load of these new duties; and by the manner in which the duties have been imposed, we find to the most valuable of all our civil rights and liberties sinking along with them.* The design of this new and extraordinary charge upon our country is, towards defraying the expences of defending, protecting and securing, the colonies of AMERICA. But what new and extraordinary expence has this colony put the nation to, for the expence of maintaining troops quartered in the several provinces of NORTH-AMERICA, for the protection and security of those parts of the British dominions? This is just as reasonable, and just as merciful too, as it would be to impose a heavy mulct on the inhabitants of this place, by way of punishment for the present *REBELLIOUS opposition given to authority, by our fellow-subjects on the Northern continent. But if we are to be subject to the power of the parliament of Great-Britain in our internal taxes, we must be always liable to impositions that have nothing but since the will of the imposers to direct them in the measure, we have there no representatives to inform them of the true state of our circumstances, and of the degree of our strength to bear the burdens that are imposed. How far, indeed, we are intitled, by the constitution of* ENGLAND, *or our own peculiar charter, to an exemption from every other internal tax, than such as may be laid upon us by the representatives of our own people, in conjunction with the two other branches of our legislative body, we cannot positively say; but this is certain, that we have enjoyed that privilege, that farming birthright of every* BRITON, *ever since the first establishment of a civil government in this island to the present time. And why we should at this period be condemned to the loss of so inestimable a blessing of society, we can see no cause; since the present period has afforded some instances of loyalty and affection to our king and mother country, which might rather have intitled us to new favours from the crown and nation, than have left us exposed to any deprivation of our old and valuable rights. Yet, how far it may be prudent and necessary to press this last consideration in your memorial to our superiors, must be referred to your good judgment*; for as we mean to obtain a redress of our grievances by a dutiful representation only of our case, so would we have any thing avoided in the *stile and substance of that representation*, as might give offence to those from whom only our redress can come, our appeal being to the very powers by whom we think ourselves oppressed; tho' we may remonstrate to them with justice, *we cannot reproach them without danger*; and the most effectual means of giving ourselves all the merit we hope for, and intend, both with our sovereign and the parliament, will be, we think, by giving our complaint on this matter the *complexion of our conduct*, shewing an *humble submission to authority*, even under the most painful *heart burnings* of our community, at its *severe decrees*. But, great as our distresses are, upon account of this new taxation in its general course, we are yet fortunate enough not to have suffered so much greater, as by the particular calamity you seem to have apprehended for us, on the supposed seizure of the North-American traders; for the masters of those vessels, producing certificates at our custom house, that no stamp papers were to be had at the ports they came from, have been admitted to an entry of their several ships and cargoes, being supposed only liable to the penalties inflicted by the stamp act, and of these no notice have been taken; so that our danger from the circumstances you suggested to the [illegible] for another arises from the violent spirit raised in the North-American colonies against this act, which threatens us with the same ill consequences; we mean, from their avowed resentment at the people of this island, for having so tamely submitted to the act, which they had been pleased so resolutely to oppose. This having led them to some extraordinary attempts (as we have been informed) to prevent any vessels coming hither with provisions for our support, how far a combination of this kind, which has to struggle with the private interests of so many individuals, can be formed amongst them, we may at first be led to doubt; yet, on a second review of things, how far the excesses of *popular fury*, which has no bounds, may hurry away all those individuals, to their own, as well as our immediate prejudice, we may reasonably fear; and we think it, at least, necessary to make mention of it to you, that you may take this, amongst all the other unhappy consequences we may feel from that injurious act, into your proper consideration.'

N. B. The words in *italick*, are those animadverted upon in the following address; and are printed in that manner, to be more easily distinguished and referred to by the reader.

An ADDRESS, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM a *North-American*, and my intention is in addressing you at present, to answer so much of a late letter from you to your agent in *London*, as casts unmerited censure on my countrymen. After this declaration, as you entertain such unfavourable sentiments of the "popular fury" on this continent, I presume you expect to be treated with all the excess of passion natural to a rude people. You are mistaken. I am of their opinion, who think it almost as infamous, to disgrace a good cause by illiberal language, as *to betray it by unmanly timidity*. Complaints may be made with dignity; insults retorted with decency; and violated rights vindicated without violence of words.

You have nothing therefore to apprehend from me, *gentlemen*, but such reflections on your conduct, as may tend to rouze that remorse in you which always arises in the minds of ingenuous persons, when they find that they have wounded by their rash calumnies the honour of those, who merit their highest esteem, —their warmest praises.

I know there are in the island of *Barbados*, many men of sense, spirit, and virtue; and therefore I chuse to consider you rather in the character of such, whose understanding, resolution, and integrity, have been drugg'd by some pernicious draught into a slumber, than of those, who with irretrievable depravity, want all the qualities requisite to make them serviceable to their countrymen, or just to others.

Had I only heard, *gentlemen*, that you had called the behaviour of these colonies, a "REBELLIOUS OPPOSITION given to authority," I should have thought it a vain attempt, to aim at convincing you, how unjustifiable an aspersion that expression contained; because I should immediately have concluded, that you were so ignorant of the rights of *British* subjects, and so insensible of all concern on the invasion of those rights, that any man who should endeavour to shew you your error, would engage in as unpromising a project, as if he should think to communicate an idea of sound to the deaf, or of colour to the blind.

When I read your letter, however, with an agreeable surprize I observed, that you, at the same time you have made the attack, have laid the foundation of a defence for my countrymen. Permit me to erect the superstructure, though I had much rather see it built by more skilful hands.

You acknowledge, the "burthen of the taxes imposed by the Stamp-Act, to be OPPRESSIVE IN ALL ITS PARTS"; that you are thereby not only "loaded with a charge more than is proportioned to your circumstances, but DEPRIVED ALSO OF A PRIVILEGE, which renders the OPPRESSION BEYOND MEASURE GRIEVOUS" that you "see two of the most important objects, TRADE and JUSTICE CROUCHING under the load of the new duties; and by the manner in which these duties have been imposed, find too the MOST VALUABLE OF ALL YOUR CIVIL RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES SINKING ALONG WITH THEM."

You say, that if you "are to be subject to the power of the parliament of *Great-Britain*, in your internal taxes, you must always be liable to impositions, that have nothing but the WILL OF THE IMPOSERS to direct them in the measure." With what consistency you afterwards hesitate, and "cannot say," whether the privilege of taxing yourselves, exclusively belongs to you, or talk of a "SEEMING *birthright*," I will leave to be determined by yourselves, or the agent to whose "good judgment and discretion," you with such strange, I had almost said "humble submission" "refer" your most important affairs. However, your sentiments soon veer about again, and you speak of "AN INESTIMABLE BLESSING OF SOCIETY;" of "OLD AND VALUABLE RIGHTS; and even hazard the hardy appellation of "SEVERE DECREES."

When it is so evident, that all these affections are equally true with regard to yourselves, and "your fellow subjects on the northern continent," it yields no slight cause of amazement, to see in the same letter that contains these affections, the opposition to those confessedly destructive measures, branded as "REBELLIOUS". Wherefore this needless stroke against your "fellow subjects?" Could not your "principle of loyalty" sink you to a satisfactory depth of humiliation, unless you flung yourself down with such a rage of prostration as to spatter all around you? Was not your surrender of "*the most valuable of all rights and liberties*" sufficiently completed by your declaration, that you "COULD NOT POSITIVELY SAY you *were entitled to them*," without reproaching those who have the misfortune of differing so widely from you in their sentiments, that they had rather die than make such a declaration?

To talk of your "charter" *gentlemen*, on this occasion, is but weakening the cause by relying on false aids. Your opinion on this head, seems to be borrowed from the doctrine of the unhappy *Stuarts*. They thought, or pretended to think, all the liberties of the subject were mere favours granted by charters from the crown. Of consequence, all claims of liberties not expressly mentioned in those charters, were regarded as invasions of the prerogative, which according to them was a power vested in the prince, they could not tell how, for no better purpose, than to do as he pleased. But what said the nation? They asserted, that the royal charters were *declarations* but not *gifts* of liberties, made as occasions required, on those points in which they were most necessary, without enumerating the rest; and that the prerogative was a power vested in *one* for the benefit of *all*.

Kings or parliaments could not *give* the *rights essential to happiness*, as you confess those invaded by the Stamp-Act to be. We claim them from a higher source—from the King of kings, and Lord of all the earth. They are not annexed to us by parchments and seals. They are created in us by the decrees of providence, which establish the laws of our nature. They are born with us; exist with us; and cannot be taken from us by any human power, without taking our lives. In short, they are founded on the immutable maxims of reason and justice. It would be an insult on the divine Majesty to say, that he has given or allowed any man, or body of men a *right to make me miserable*. If no man or body of men has *such a right*, I have a *right to be happy*. If there can be no happiness without freedom, I have a *right to be free*. If I cannot enjoy freedom without security of property, I have a *right to be thus secured*. If my property cannot be secure, in case others over whom I have no kind of influence, may take it from me by taxes, under pretence of the public good, and for enforcing their demands, may subject me to arbitrary, expensive, and remote jurisdictions, I have an *exclusive right* to lay taxes on my own property, either by myself or those I can trust; of necessity to judge in such instances of the public good; and to be exempt from such jurisdictions.—But no man can be secure in his property, who is "liable to *impositions*, that have NOTHING BUT THE WILL OF THE IMPOSERS to direct them in the measure;" and that make "JUSTICE TO CROUCH UNDER THEIR LOAD."

Thus you prove, *gentlemen*, that the fatal act you allude to in these expressions, is destructive of our property, our freedom, our happiness: that it is inconsistent with reason and justice; and subversive of those sacred rights which GOD himself from the infinity of his benevolence has bestowed upon mankind.

Yet after these expressed or implied concessions, you term the opposition made by my countrymen to the execution of this—imagination cannot supply me with an epithet equal to my meaning—act, "REBELLIOUS."

Pray, *gentlemen*, let me not mistake your notion of "humble submission to authority." Do you maintain, that because the parliament may legally make *some* laws to bind us, it therefore may legally make *any* laws to bind us? Do you *assert*, that where power is constitutionally vested in particular persons for certain purposes, the same obedience is due to the commands of those persons, when they exceed the limits of that power, as when they are restrained within them? Do you say, that all acts of authority are sanctified by the mere pleasure of their authors, and that "humble submission" is due to them, however injurious they may be those over whom they are exercised—or that the oppressed ought to content themselves with "giving the COMPLEXION of your CONDUCT" to PALE petitions—and that *all other* opposition is "rebellious?"

Greatly I am afraid, that you have published to the world too convincing proofs, that you hold these sentiments: sentiments which I solemnly protest are so horrible to me, that I cannot with the imputation of them even to the bitterest enemies of my country.

Have you considered, *gentlemen*, the importance of the points to which your political creed may be applied? What is your opinion of the *revolution*, that made the *British* liberty and *British* glory blaze out with their brightest lustre? Had you lived in those days of ignorance, with what lucky assistance might you have propp'd up the tottering tyrant, by maxims of how to prove, *that kings can do no wrong*; and text of scripture to shew, *that submission is due to the powers that be!*

It is as manifest, that the great and good men who then placed the throne in the temple of liberty, disdained your sentiments, as it is, that if they had approved them, you would not at present enjoy the satisfaction of being ruled by a prince whose virtues do honour to his rank. All the happiness you possess, you owe to the force of the principle, which you now reproach; and your professing your resolution to persist in an "humble submission" to acts that you expressly say, "make your oppression beyond measure grievous," and destroy "the most valuable of your civil rights and liberties," is deserting and betraying as much as you can, that principle, on which the constitution of *Great-Britain* is established—A principle, that has operated differently among these colonies, as became them, from what it did in that kingdom at the memorable period above-mentioned—not in effect, but negatively, in a *refusal to act*, in a manner destructive to them.

Let me speak plainly. In such a cause to prevaricate or fear, is worse, if possible, than falsehood or cowardice. Good breeding in private life, or good behaviour in public life, can never require a deviation from truth or virtue. Our obligation to these, is co-existent with us, and unchangeable. No other relation therefore can dissolve or diminish the primary, unalterable duty.

Do you believe, *gentlemen*, that parliaments never did, or never will do wrong? Do you profess an infallibility in politics, which you ridicule in religion? If any man should tell the present parliament, they are all-wise and all perfect, I am persuaded, it would be esteemed a wretched insult both on their understanding and piety. Say they are the wisest and justest assembly on earth; and you say right. But human wisdom and human justice partake of human frailties. Such is the lot of our nature—and to borrow the attributes of heaven on mortals, who to day are, and to-morrow are not, is the wildness of adulation.

Surely, you cannot persevere in your error. If the *stamp act*, DETESTABLE *as you have described it*, cannot wake you from dreams of false security, is there no idea of danger or distress which your fancy can represent to you, that you think would justify you in something else than petitioning? Have you no "feelings" by which you might be tortured a little beyond "remonstrating?" *I do not know what is dreadful to you*, nor can I form the least guess what would be so: but suppose to yourselves an act of parliament commanding you to do or suffer something the most dreadful in the world——to you: Something ten thousand times more dreadful——to you I mean——than "oppression beyond measure grievous"; "crushing justice under insupportable burthens;" or "taking the most valuable of all civil rights and liberties." Whatever that *could be* to *you*, the stamp-act *is* to *my countrymen*.

Here permit me, *gentlemen*, to ask, whether *in such a case* you would "humbly submit," tho' it should be in your power effectually to refuse? To make your conduct consistent with the sentiments avowed in your letter, you must. Would you? Then, if what we are told of the antient *Cappadocians* be true, you would exhibit the second instance since the creation of mankind, of a people *chusing* to be *slaves*. Would you refuse? What then becomes of your "principle of loyalty," and your "obedience to the laws of your mother country? If so, they are only fine words, with which you intend to purchase some sort of reputation with some sort of people; you are then *loyal* and *obedient*, as you call yourselves, *because you apprehend you can't safely be otherwise*; and the pretended virtues you claim, like forced fruits, partake too strongly of the manure that gave them growth, to afford any agreeable relish. Thus you reduce yourselves to the miserable dilemma of making a choice between two of the meanest characters——of those who *would be slaves from inclination*, tho' they pretend to love liberty——and of those who *are dutiful from fear*, tho' they pretend to love submission.

Pardon me, *gentlemen*, if I attribute to you the virtue, which your excessive modesty disclaims. Since you were deterred from reproaching, by the cautious consideration, that you could not "*reproach* WITHOUT DANGER;" I am *almost* persuaded, that you would prefer refusal to slavery, if you were assured, that you could "*refuse* WITHOUT DANGER."

You greatly injure me, *gentlemen*, if you imagine from what I have said, that I am not a hearty friend to my King, his illustrious family, to *Great Britain*, or to the connexion between her and these colonies. In what I am now to say, I shall speak not only my own, but the universal sentiments of my countrymen. I am devoted to my gracious sovereign, and his truly royal house, by principle and affection. They appear to me to have been called by providence to the throne; not to have gained it by the least shade of guilt, or even of the art, that has so often exalted the most unworthy to the most splendid stations. They have risen with brightness upon the world, in due course, to shed blessings over mankind; and all history cannot furnish an instance of a family, whose virtues have had a more auspicious influence on the happiness of men, particularly of their subjects. Their government does not afford only gleams of joy, but cheers with a flowing uniformity, except when some evil spirit interrupts our felicity.——But these interruptions have never lasted: can never last, while princes of the line of *Brunswick*

[*For the conclusion, turn to the last page.*]

LONDON.

Extract of a letter from Florence, Dec. 16, 1765.

"WE think here, we are now in poſſeſſion of the true motives for a late expedition into Corſica, which had greatly engaged the attention of ſome of the politicians of this place. The ſtory is this: A gentleman who had for ſome time reſided here, all on a ſudden went off in a veſſel for Corſica; various were the conjectures which followed him, being a perſon of ſome diſtinction; but the converſation on the ſubject in a little time ſubſided, and no more was ſaid about it, 'till very lately from Genoa, we had the following remarkable account, viz. That the above mentioned gentleman with ſome of his friends, being ſenſibly touched with the misfortune of the chevalier, Charles Stuart, and impatient at the thoughts of his languiſhing away the remainder of his days in a tedious and ſtarving obſcurity, formed a project of beating the Gulfe of Signior Paoli, in order, if poſſible, to procure ſome kind of eſtabliſhment or ſovereignty for their high-born prince in that iſland. Mr. B. we are aſſured arrived ſafe in the quarters of the Corſican chief, and was received and treated by him with great civility and politeneſs; but whatever intimations or inſinuations Mr. B. might hint or drop to the Corſican general with regard to the pretended project, they have not yet tranſpired, nor perhaps ever may; but this is certain, that Mr. B. was ſent off under a very honourable and diſtinguiſhed eſcort into the French quarters, where waiting on monſieur Marbeuf, with whom he had a ſhort conference, he ſtaid a day or two, and from thence made the beſt of his way to Genoa.——To this remarkable anecdote, muſt be added another, which is told with the greateſt aſſurance at the ſame time, which is, that the young Chevalier himſelf had not the leaſt knowledge of, or participation in this notable ſcheme, but that it was purely the effects of the warm but unauthorized (and, as is common in ſuch caſes, ill judged) zeal in a few of his baniſhed partizans."

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, Jan 10.

"We had yeſterday near this city a melancholy ſcene, which was, the execution of colonel Graveron, colonel of the Swiſs regiment, who according to his ſentence, was ſhot by twelve grenadiers, at the Gravel Pits, or more properly the Quarries, ſituate in the Campo de Ourique, juſt above Boa-Morte; he was tried by a court martial for falſe muſters. At the court-martial which condemned him, a German officer was preſident, and by all reports, the perſon who brought him in guilty. It is ſtrange, that notwithſtanding the unfortunate Graveron's being a foreigner, the only foreigner on his court-martial was the above-mentioned German, and who is ſuſpected of having been no friend to the unfortunate man, who in general bore a good character amongſt his brother officers, and was eſteemed by them. The moſt melancholly circumſtance of all is, that the court-martial was held, and ſentence paſſed, above two months ago; notwithſtanding which, the purport of it was kept ſecret, nor did the unfortunate man know his deſtiny 'till the evening or night before he was executed.

"The King being out of town on a hunting party at Palma, as ſoon as Graveron knew his fate, he diſpatched his ſon to beg a ſuſpenſion or pardon; but the diſtance was ſo great, that it was impoſſible to know the King's pleaſure or anſwer before ſentence was executed (and probably ſo calculated for the purpoſe) he was brought to the field in an eſcorted chaiſe, from whence he jumped out of himſelf, and threw off his cloak to meet his fate, with a decent, though manly reſolution; how with what juſtice God knows beſt; for however deſirous a man (who knows what Liberty is) may be here, to know the real grounds for ſuch treatment, policy obliges us to wave our enquiries. When farther particulars tranſpire, ſhall communicate them to you; but for the preſent, we look upon it that he died for a gaſconade of only wanting to make appear by his muſter, that his regiment conſiſted of 25 men more than its full complement, tho' he never received or demanded pay for more than the compliment; conſequently, where is the crime?"

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, Jan. 14.

"On Tueſday laſt an Engliſh packet-boat arrived in the Tagus, which is ſaid to have brought the confirmation given by the Count de la Lippe, to the ſentence of death paſſed here by the council of war againſt M. Graveron, colonel of the royal foreign regiment. It was notified to him this morning, and between three and four this afternoon, he was conducted to the camp of Ourique, where he has been ſhot. He was not a Catholic, but deſired to be ſo, and died in thoſe ſentiments. It's ſaid that the chief articles of accuſation laid againſt him were, That he wanted to impoſe on the world, and to paſs for the true Graveron, treating as a couſin his own ſon, and concealing his being married in France; that he received an hundred doubloons per month, to employ in raiſing Swiſs and German recruits, which he made up of deſerters; that he had entered on his muſter the names of ſoldiers who never exiſted; and that he had not given the allowance to the priſoners, but appropriated it to his own uſe, &c.——The lieutenant-colonel and ſerjeant-major are broke, the latter with ignominy, and he is ſtill detained in priſon. Some ſay that the regiment will be aboliſhed; others, that the officers will be diſcharged, and replaced by Germans, and that this corps will be put on the ſame footing with the other regiments of the kingdom. We ſoon expect another German general, which has been required of the Count de la Lippe, to replace M. Robinzeki. *Britiſh Gazette.*

New Advertiſements.

By Order of his Excellency the GOVERNOR.

AN exact MUSTER ROLL of the *Berkley county* regiment of Militia, is to be returned.——The Captains or Commanders of the ſeveral Companies, are therefore requeſted to tranſmit their ſeveral Muſter Rolls, on or before the *firſt* day of *November*.

By Order of the Colonel,
July 29, 1766. CALEB LLOYD, *Adjutant.*

WANTED,

A Parcel of ſummer ducks and drakes, nonpareils, red birds, and other birds peculiar to this province. Inquire at the printing-office in Broad ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

By the ſubſcriber, at STONO-LANDING.

A PARCEL of two-inch CYPRESS PLANK and a ſmall quantity of SHINGLES. JAMES STANYARNE.

JAMES STRACHAN,

Begs leave to inform his FRIENDS,

THAT Captain WILLIAM DAVIS, and he, have entered into partnerſhip with Mr. JAMES MACKENZIE, ſurviving partner of *George Mackenzie, & Co.* of COWES, in the Iſle of Wight, where they propoſe continuing the buſineſs of that houſe under the firm of JAMES MACKENZIE, & COMPANY.

They have the wharf, ſtores and all other conveniences, poſſeſſed by the former partnerſhip, and flatter themſelves, that they will be able to give entire ſatisfaction, to all who may be pleaſed to favour them with their commands.

TO BE SOLD,

At public outcry, at the uſual place in Charles-Town, *on* Thurſday *the* 21ſt *day of* Auguſt *inſt.*

A VERY agreeable, pleaſant, and profitable PLANTATION, or tract of LAND, containing 137 acres, on *Charles Town* Neck, bounding to the northward on land of *Childermas Croft*, Eſq; deceaſed, to the eaſtward on the broad-Path, to the ſouthward on lands of Mr. *Ballard*, and to the weſtward on *Aſhley-River*, late belonging to *Branfill Evance*, Eſq; deceaſed.

Alſo, a very valuable tract of land, on the branches of *Cooſawhatchee* and *Chaliſbury* creeks, in *Granville* county, containing 1000 acres, formerly ſurveyed for *Thomas Elliott*, Eſq; deceaſed, and afterwards the property of Mr. *Robert Oſwald*, deceaſed.

Alſo, part of a lot of land in *St. Michael's* parish, *Charles-Town*, fronting on *Church-ſtreet* and *Longitude-lane*, with the new buildings and improvements thereon, which now let at £. 460 per annum.

The purchaſer or purchaſers, may have ſix or twelve months credit, paying intereſt from the day of ſale, and giving ſuch ſecurity as ſhall be approved of, by CHARLES PINCKNEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the reſidents and non-reſidents of *St. Bartholomew* and *St. Paul's* parishes, That they do make a return of all their male ſlaves, from the age of 16 to 60 years, to either of the ſubſcribers, by the firſt day of *September* at fartheſt, in order to make an aſſeſſment for the repairs of *Ponpon Bridge*.

GIDEON DUPONT, ſen. } *Commiſſioners for*
ISAAC HAYNE, } *St. Bartholomew's.*
JOSHUA SWINDLE. }
JOHN MITCHEL, } *Commiſſioners for*
CHRISTOPHER PETER. } *St. Paul's.*

TO BE SOLD,

AT PRIVATE SALE.

A Tract of LAND, containing *Three Thouſand* acres known by the name of

COATBAW,

joining to the north on land of Sir *Alexander Nſbet*, and on all other ſides on Cooper and Back Rivers, and is about 20 miles from *Charles Town*.——The ſaid land is ſo well known for its many advantages, agreeable ſituation, &c. that it needs no farther deſcription. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſaid tract of land, may treat with *Jonathan Deane* [illegible] *Iſham Coatsworth, of Charles Cantey.*

On Thurſday the 28th *of Auguſt inſt. will be ſold at public vendue, at the uſual place in Charles-Town,*

FIVE HUNDRED acres of land, on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the freſhes of Ponpon on Ediſto river, bounding to the north-eaſt on ſaid river, and all other ſides on land lately vacant. Late the property of George Jackſon, and taken on execution by ROGER PINCKNEY, P. M.

ALSO, A plantation or tract of land, containing three hundred acres, on John's-Iſland, butting and bounding eaſtward on lands lately the property of Francis Hext, ſouth weſt and north-weſt on lands belonging to Abraham Waight, and to the north on Stono river marſh. Late the property of David Hext, and taken on execution, by ROGER PINCKNEY, P. M.

TO BE LETT,

AND may be entered immediately, Mr. JOHN DUTARQUE, jun's. houſe on the bay, next door to Mrs. Wragg's. For further particulars inquire of THEODORE GAILLARD, jun.

JULY 5th, 1766, Ran away from the ſubſcriber, on *Horſe-Savannah*. Two Negroes, father and ſon, both named *Briſtol*; the father aged about 46, and the ſon 13 years: They were bought at vendue from the eſtate of Mr. *John Rowin*; carried off with them a large bundle of cloaths, and were ſeen going towards *John's-Iſland*, where they are well known, and ſuppoſed to be harboured by their relations, having lived on Mr. *Rowin's* plantation there. The father is a good fiſherman. A reward of £. 10 will be paid to any perſon, who will apprehend and deliver them to the warden of the work-houſe, in *Charles Town*, or to Mr. *John Cooper*, at *Rantowle's*-Bridge. JOHN HALY.

RUN AWAY from the plantation of *George Sumners*, Eſq; at Stono, the latter end of May laſt. A luſty Negro Fellow, named *Hector*, Carolina born ſuppoſed to be harboured in or about Charles-Town, where he is well known, or working on board ſome veſſel.——Whoever delivers him to the warden of the work-houſe, ſhall receive a reward of *Forty Shillings*, and all reaſonable charges, from

Auguſt 4, 1766. *WILLIAM ROPER.*

I AM informed of a bay mare thirteen and half hands high, a ſtar in her forehead, branded on the near buttock and on the ſhoulder M, with a bell on.——One black mare thirteen hands high, branded on the off ſhoulder G, with a ſmall bell on.

July 25, 1766. CLAUDIUS PEGUES.

DANCING *and* FENCING.

MR. *PIKE* takes this method of acquainting his friends, That the DANCING-SCHOOL, at his Long-Room, in the *Orange Garden, Tradd-Street*, will be opened for the enſuing ſeaſon, on THURSDAY *September* the 4th, for day ſcholars as uſual.

He teaches the uſe of the SMALL SWORD at the ſame place, every morning in the week, from *five* o'clock to *nine*:—Alſo attends there every evening in the week, to inſtruct grown gentlemen in dancing, from *ſix* o'clock to *nine*.

N. B. *The BALL for his young Ladies and Gentlemen, will be the ſecond week in* December.

IN the poſſeſſion of *Thomas Whitefield*, and brought before me to be advertiſed, a white mare, about thirteen hands high, appears unbroke and not docked, nor branded. The owner thereof muſt apply within ſix months from this date, and prove his property before

July 25th, 1766. WM. VANDERHORST, J. P.

Colleton County, July 25th, 1766.

BROUGHT before me to be advertiſed by John Taylor, overſeer at Mr. Harvey's plantation, on Ponpon neck, a black riding gelding about thirteen and an half hands high, with a ſmall blaze and ſnip, his two hind feet white, branded on the mounting ſhoulder and buttock with a ſlower de luce joining the middling ſtroke of HB, all in one. The owner muſt apply within ſix months from the date hereof, and prove his property before JOSEPH GLOVER, J. P.

A DARK bay geldidg fourteen hands high, branded on the mounting buttock *N*, has a blaze in his face——A bright bay mare, creſt fallen, paces, branded on the ſhoulder and buttock o——A bay gelding twelve hands high, branded on the mounting buttock G M. The owners muſt prove their property before me

MOSES THOMSON.

BROUGHT to me to be adverti ſed, a ſmall well made grey gelding, branded on the near ſhoulder aa, or ſomething like it, and on the flank ☧ in one, both a little obſcure. Whoever owns the ſaid gelding muſt prove his property, and apply to Mr. William Coachman, at Ponpon, near Jacksonburgh, within ſix months from this 23d July 1766. JAMES DONNOM.

John Paul Grimke,

HAVING waited an unreaſonable time for payment of accompts long due; NOW, *for the* LAST TIME, earneſtly requeſts all perſons indebted to him on open accompts, and who have paid little regard to his former advertiſements, to come and ſettle to his ſatisfaction, by the firſt day of *July* next, when the accompts of thoſe who diſregard this notice will be put into the hands of an attorney at law.

He at the ſame time deſires all perſons who have given him their notes of hand, either for caſh lent them upon intereſt, or for goods ſold them at the caſh price, within eight months paſt, that they will come and give him their bonds with ſecurity. And [illegible] bought goods of him at the caſh price, and have forgot to call and pay, are deſired to remember to do ſo now, or give to him their obligations.

And as, thank God, the *ſtamp-act is repealed*, ſo he propoſes to ſtay in this province, now *again* the *land of liberty*, and will continue to ſell off his large ſtock of goods on hand, conſiſting of all kinds of large and ſmall ſilver plate, gold work, diamond and falſe ſtone work, in all the branches of the jewellers buſineſs, and of the neweſt faſhions, with ſilver and gold watches, ſilver hilted and gilt ſwords, gold headed canes, &c. at EIGHT for ONE ready money, or NINE for ONE, payable in ſix months.

SARAH HATFIELD,

Begs leave to inform her cuſtomers,

THAT ſhe has removed from Broad-ſtreet, into the houſe in Church-ſtreet, lately occupied by Mr. Patrick Waldron, oppoſite Mr. George Parker's ſtore: Where ſhe continues to carry on the MILLINERY BUSINESS in all its branches. And having imported in the laſt ſhip from London, a compleat ASSORTMENT of MILLINERY GOODS, hopes, that ſhe ſhall be able to ſerve all who may pleaſe to favour her with their cuſtom, to their entire ſatisfaction.

Imported from Philadelphia, *in the brigantine* Philadelphia Packet, Francis Johnſon, *Maſter, and to be ſold by* SHEED *and* WHITE, *at their ſtore in* Church-Street.

A LARGE and neat aſſortment of Windſor chairs, made in the beſt and neateſt manner, and well painted, high back'd, low back'd, ſack back'd and ſetters or double ſeated, fit for piazzas or gardens, childrens dining and low chairs. Alſo Walnut of the ſame conſtruction.

GEORGE ANCRUM,

HAVING ſucceeded Meſſrs. *Ancram, Lance & Loocock* in their ſtore, and purchaſed of them their STOCK OF GOODS, conſiſting of well aſſorted uſeful articles; begs leave to inform his friends, That he will diſpoſe of the ſame at a moderate rate; and hopes the cuſtomers of that houſe, will favour him with their commands, which ſhall be complied with, in like good manner as formerly.

GRIFFITH *and* CAPE,

Have imported, in the Richmond, *Capt.* Hamilton, *from* LONDON.

WHITE, blue, and green thread pavillion gauze, at various prices; Scots check handkerchers and ounce thread, bought in Scotland of the makers; India nankeens, ſilk umbrelloes, 3-4th and 7-8th garlix, Braziletta hatchets: Together with a large and general aſſortment of goods, imported in the London, Capt. Strachan, from London; which they will diſpoſe of on very low terms, eſpecially by wholeſale, or for caſh.

N. B. They have a few Spaniſh UMBRELLOES to diſpoſe of at £. 7 a piece.

TO BE SOLD,

For Eighteen months credit, on approved ſecurity.

A Tract of LAND, in Chriſt-Church pariſh, ſituate near the head of Quelche's Creek, well timbered for ſhip-builders, and when clear'd, will be exceeding good for corn, indico, &c.——Alſo a tract of 600 acres of freſh-water marſh or tide-land, on Bear-Iſland, lying in the mouth of Ponpon-River, and not far from Will-Town; which, when improved with proper dams, will be inferior to no lands in the province, for rice, corn, indico, &c. and, as it has ſeveral iſlands on it, will render a ſettlement eaſy, pleaſant, and healthy, being free from wet and bogs.—— Any perſon inclin'd to purchaſe, may treat with Mr. William Guerin, in Charles Town, Mr. Richard Button Baker, at Aſhley-River, or the ſubſcriber on Horſe-Savanna. 6 w. BARNARD ELLIOTT.

JOSHUA LOCKWOOD,

WATCH-MAKER, in Broad-Street,

Has juſt imported, in the ſhip London, *Capt.* Strachan, *from* London, *a neat aſſortment of* CLOCKS *and* WATCHES, *(ſuch variety not to be ſeen elſewhere in America) among which are*

FOUR plain ſtop gold watches, with ſeconds in the center, that will ſtop to the fourth part of a ſecond, the conſtruction in one part being taken from Mr. Harriſon's time-keeper: They may be ſeen by any gentleman who pleaſes to call at my ſhop. Alſo,

Some ſpring ALARMS, very uſeful for thoſe who have occaſion to call their ſervants early or late, as they can be ſet to go at any hour or minute they pleaſe; very neat pocket-piſtols, at 8 and 9 l. a pair, plated buckles, &c. &c.

Thoſe gentlemen that purchaſe either of the above articles, will be called upon for the money next January: and thoſe whoſe accompts were due before January 1766, will not take it amiſs if I call often upon them, as I muſt keep up my credit; and my *worthy friends* muſt alſo conſider that the ſun is very hot to walk in.

JUNE 19th, 1766, ran away from the ſubſcriber, on *Horſe Savannah*, a white ſervant named *Samuel Kennerly*, about thirty years old, five feet ten inches high, has a pretty round face, much pitted with the ſmall pox, ſhort black hair, ſmall blue eyes, and is remarkable for ſeldom or ever looking in the face of the perſon he ſpeaks to: he had on, when he went away, a lapelled ſcarlet waiſtcoat laced with gold, a blue coat with a crimſon velvet cape and yellow gilt buttons, a pair of leather breeches, and a half worn broad plain gold laced hat; beſides which he took away with him nine ſhirts, tied up in a check handkerchief, and covered with an old brown waiſtcoat. A reward of Twenty pounds currency will be paid to any perſon who will apprehend and deliver him to the warden of the work-houſe in *Charles-Town*, and one hundred pounds to any perſon who will give information where he is harboured, and upon conviction of the harbourer. He being a native of *Cheſhire* in *England*, near the city of *Norwich*. It is not improbable but he may be for quitting the province, and returning home: therefore all captains and commanders of veſſels are hereby forwarned not to carry him off the province, on pain of being ſeverely proſecuted, by

BARNARD ELLIOTT.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

WILLIAM SAXBY COLT, of the province aforeſaid, who is in cuſtody of the Provoſt Marſhal, by virtue of a writ of Capias ad Reſpondendum, at the ſuit of JACOB STEVENS, jun. & Company, having petitioned their honours the Chief-Juſtice and his Aſſociates, Juſtices of the Court of Common Pleas, that he may be admitted to the benefit of the act made for the relief of inſolvent debtors: IT IS ORDERED, That the ſaid JACOB STEVENS, jun. & Company, and all others to whom the ſaid petitioner is anywiſe indebted, be, and they are hereby ſummoned and have notice, to appear at the uſual place of judicature, at the firſt ſitting of the Court of Common Pleas, or General Seſſions, which ſhall happen three months after the publication hereof, to ſhew cauſe, if any they can, why the ſaid petitioner ſhould not have the prayer of his petition granted. D CAMPBELL, *C. C. P.*

Pleas-Office, July 1ſt, 1766.

ABOUT three years ſince a valuable and efficacious STYPIC, for ſtopping all external as well as internal bleedings in either ſex, was diſcovered by Mr. THOMAS PIERCE, near *Billiter Square, Fenchurch ſtreet*, LONDON, who immediately cauſed a number of experiments to be made of its effects on ANIMALS, which being performed in the preſence of ſeveral gentlemen of the faculty, and proving ſatisfactory (beyond expectation) to them and other ſpectators, encouraged him to adminiſter it firſt to himſelf, and ſince that time to a great number of perſons, who are indebted to the uſe of it for the cure of ſudden bleedings, as well as confirm'd hemorrhages, which, before the diſcovery of this Styptic, were deem'd incurable.

Sold by the proprietor, T. Peirce, (wholeſale and retail) at his houſe, near Billiter-ſquare, Fenchurch-ſtreet, London, with proper inſtructions for application in all caſes, ſigned with his own hand writing. And by appointment of the proprietor) at Meſſrs CARNE & WILSON's Shop, and at TIMOTHY's Printing-Office, *and no where elſe* in *Charles-Town*, SOUTH-CAROLINA. The powders at 25 s. a bottle which cure all external freſh wounds; the elixir at 35 s. a bottle, which cures all inward bleedings, ſuch as vomitting or ſpitting of blood, fluxes, &c. It heals all blood-veſſels broke within the body, and cures all inward wounds.

The conviction of the real merit is the true reaſon of offering it to the public, as its ſucceſs is reſted on its experienced utility.

CHARLES-TOWN, *Augst* 4, 1766.

THE great Rains we have had this Spring and Summer, have done almoſt incredible damage throughout the country, to the roads, bridges, cauſeys, dams, and many rice fields; yet there is a proſpect of making a conſiderable crop. Moſt of the rivers of fait-water are either freſh, or only brackiſh.

Mr. Patrick Bowar is appointed Harbour Maſter for *Charles-Town*, in the room of Capt. *Robert Boyd*, deceaſed. Such an officer is much wanted, but there are no appointments for one.

From *Penſacola*, we have an account of the death of *Capt. James Smith*, of the ſhip *Union*, of *London* — And, that the *Spaniards* at *New Orleans*, ſeem to believe, that that colony will ſoon be annexed to the *Britiſh* dominions.

George Roupell, Eſq. one of the Searchers of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms here, we hear, is, by his Excellency Governor *Grant*, appointed Secretary and Regiſter of the province of *Eaſt Florida*, in the room of *John Durnet*, Eſq; deceaſed.

The *Anna Towers* Parquet Boat, Captain *Dyer*, ſailed from *Penſacola* the 21ſt of July for this port.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

July	Arrived	*From*
29th.	Sloop Eſther & Molly Geo. Ball,	Providence
	Sloop Kingſton, Chs. Biddle,	Honduras
Aug. 2.	Scooner Fanny, Henry Hopkins,	Virginia
4th.	Scooner Neptune, Wm Peacock,	Georgia
	Sloop London, Jonathan Clark,	Penſacola
July	Sailed	*For*
31ſt	Scooner Rebecca, Js. Hindman,	Georgia
Aug 2	Brigt. P. of Wales, T. Maſon,	Philadelphia
	Sloop Elizabeth, James Gilcriſt,	Barbadoes
3d.	Ship Bermuda Pa. Wm. Truelock	London
	Ship Marquis of Granby G. Ronald,	Georgia
	Snow Amelia, William Rowand,	Barbados
	Scooner Succeſs, John Petry,	Providence
4th.	Ship Neptune, Philip Seward,	Barbados
	Remain windbound or cleared	*For*
	Ship Heart of Oak, Henry Gunn,	Jamaica
	Scooner Jonathan, Jer. Williams,	Georgia
	Scooner Sally, Iſaac Towers,	North-Carolina
	Near ſailed, or may ſail within a week	*For*
	Ship London, James Strachan,	London
	Snow Richmond, James Hamilton,	London
	The Duncannon Packet-Boat, Capt. Edward ,	Falmouth
	Brigt. Chs. Fo. Pa. T. Eaſtwick,	Philadelphia
	Brigt. Phila. Pac. Jo. Harriſon,	Philadelphia
	Brigt. Penn, William Daw,	Cape-Fear
	Scooner Mary, John Doran,	St. Auguſtine
	Scooner Eſther, Wm. Williams,	Georgia
	Scooner Liberty, Joſiah Grimſhaw,	Quebec
	Sloop Sally, J. Schermerhorn,	New York
	Sloop Sparrow, John Barrett,	Virginia
	Sloop Kendal, David Ferguſon,	Barbados

New Advertiſements.

SEVERAL thouſand pair of negro ſhoes, made by one of the beſt hands in the province, warranted to be ſtrong and good, to be ſold by [6 w] WARD & LYONS.

Advertiſements.

CHARLES-TOWN, AUGUST 4 1766.

PURSUANT to the directions of an act of the General aſſembly of this province, for regulating the price and aſſize of BREAD, I have enquired the price of FLOUR, and find it to be at *Five Pounds* per hundred pounds weight, at which price the *Half Crown* loaves are to weigh as follows, viz.

	lb.	*oz.*
WHITE, — — — — —	2	0
WHEATEN, — — — — —	3	0
HOUSHOLD, — — — —	4	0

JACOB MOTTE, Public-Treaſurer.

BENFIELD & JONES,

At their Store, in TRADD-STREET,

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,

In the Philadelphia Packet, *Capt.* Johnſon, *from* PHILADELPHIA:

MIDDLING FLOUR, SHIP, WATER, and BUTTER BREAD; which, with a general aſſortment of GOODS, uſually imported into this province, they will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms.

N. B. They have to diſpoſe of, the Indentures of *Eight* DUTCH SERVANTS: Among which are, a Shoe-maker, Butcher, and Baker.

☞ They have a quantity of SILKS, which they will ſell at *Eight* for *One*. t. f.

MATTRASSES

MADE AND SOLD,

FULL ſized ones, at *ten pounds* each, ſmaller in proportion; thoſe who find the materials, may have them made very cheap; Bed furniture and curtains of all ſorts, Venetian and other blinds, ſcreens of all ſorts, &c. made and repaired, eaſy chairs, &c. ſtuffed and covered, by *JOHN BLUTT*, adjoining the White Meeting.

He continues to hang paper, and affix paper mache ornaments, in town or country; having had *One* years experience at hanging paper in this province, will warrant what paper he hangs to continue up in a neat and durable manner, (as by the method generally practiſed moſt of the paper is ſpoilt)

Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their commands, may depend on having their buſineſs performed in as neat a manner, and on as reaſonable terms, as can be done by any one in this province.

To ſell cheap, ſome neat mahogany chairs, paper mache ornaments. e. t. f.

OUR Co-partnerſhip near expiring, and there being a neceſſity for a ſpeedy ſettlement of our affairs, we deſire all perſons, whoſe accompts before laſt *January* remain open, to make payment; but as it may not ſuit every perſon at this ſeaſon of the year, we expect they will, at leaſt, ſettle their accompts, which every reaſonable perſon will do, to prevent further trouble.

ANCRUM, LANGE, & LOOCOCK.

VILLEPONTOUX and WARING,

Have imported in Captain STRACHAN, *and other veſſels from* ENGLAND, *a LARGE and GENERAL aſſortment of GOODS, which they continue to ſell reaſonable, at their ſtore on the Bay, viz.*

A GREAT choice of faſhionable cloths, ſagathies, jeans, fuſtians, and thicketts—purple, yellow and ſtriped India perſians, black, blue, green and pink Engliſh ditto, yellow black, blue, and Doncridge mantuas, rich black paduſoy ſattins, Iriſh ſhirting and ſheeting linens, gulix Holland—long, clear, piſtol and minionet lawns, cambricks, Scotch gauze and carpet, handſome Engliſh and India chintzes, fine white ditto, and humhums, purple callicoes and bed patterns, ladies fine hand, blond and dutch lace, and faſhionable hatts, white wax and mock garnet necklaces, Hoſe, ſtrong made womens and girls calimanco ſhoes, womens ſattin ditto—ladies houſewifes with memorandum book and caſe—fine lawn handkerchiefs with hunting pieces printed on, womens ſilk and velvet lined cloggs, black ſnail and new gown trimming, womens and girls neat made ſtays—ſhort pipes, long ditto in ſmall boxes two and a half groſs in a box—neat double gilt headed canes, ivory and gilt headed ratans—ſmall and large looking glaſſes with and without gilt frames—Backgammon tables, large hunting horns, ſmalleſt ſize round trimmed ſwan ſhot, and FF gun-powder Kirby's locks, hanks of ſilk lines and fiſhing reels compleat. Morocco pocket books with ſilver locks, pickles of all ſorts.—neat London made fowling pieces, long worm'd corkſcrews in barrels, carpenters, coopers, and bricklayers tools, coffee potts, tea kettles and camp chafing diſhes, common and temple ſpectacles in caſes, cart and waggon boxes, ox cart and trace chains, cotton and wool cards, rowling ſtocks with bright and black hilts, two dozen compleat to each ſtock, mens hoptkin feated and Newmarket race ſaddles with furniture complete, chair harneſſes, mens neat ſtrong made buckſkin breeches, white lead, Spaniſh brown, and yellow oaker ground in oil, dry red lead, and linſeed oil, crown glaſs in boxes eight by ten, Indian corn mills and quern ſtones, hand and deep ſea leads, ballaſt ſhovels, cordage from three and a half inches in rope down to a ſail yarne, ſail duck No. 1 and 2—common and fine cut-glaſs cruets and ſtands tipt with ivory and ſilver, all wide and childrens umbrellaes, green ſilk ditto, braſs dog collars and chains, tin plate and knife baſkets, leather and velvet jockey caps, fine teleſcopes in mahogany frames, Crowley's Carolina broad and grubbing hoes, broad and falling axes, boat letto, hatchets, crutch handle and ſocket ſpades, with every other article uſually imported.

TO BE SOLD,

AT AUCTION,

At the uſual place in Charles-Town, *on* THURSDAY *the 7th of* Auguſt *next, at Twelve o'Clock*

A LOT of LAND in Charles-Town, on the Weſt-ſide of Meeting-ſtreet, between the lands of Mr. Henry Peronneau, and Mrs. Elizabeth Elliott, containing in front on the ſaid ſtreet 40 feet, and in depth from eaſt to weſt 200 feet, or thereabouts.—A plat of the ſaid lot, may be ſeen in the hands of

SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, *jun. & Comp.*

General Poſt-Office, Charles-Town, July 12, 1766.

THESE are to give NOTICE,

THAT His Majeſty's Packquet-Boat, the DUNCANNON, commanded by Captain *Charles Edwards* will ſail from hence for *Falmouth* on Thurſday next the 7th of *Auguſt*: And that his Majeſty's Mail, to go by the ſaid Packet, will be cloſed at this office the evening before, at 6 o'clock.

RATES OF POSTAGE

(Payable in LONDON, *but may be paid here by ſuch as chooſe to do ſo.)*

A ſingle Letter — — —	1	*Shillings Sterling.*
Double — — —	2	
Treble — — —	3	
Ounce — — —	4	

By order of the D. Poſt-Maſter General,

PETER TIMOTHY, *Secretary.*

FOR SALE,

ABOUT fifty hogſheads of St. Kitt's RUM, and a few quarter-pipes of excellent white PORT WINE, by

JOHN GORDON.

On Thurſday the fourth of September next, will be ſold at the Vendue-Houſe in CHARLES-TOWN,

THE houſe where the ſubſcriber lives in (well known to be one of the cooleſt and moſt agreeable ſituated houſes in town) which has lately had new back buildings built thereon, as alſo great improvements made to the houſe and garden. There is ſufficient room on the ſtreet to build a commodious tenement. Any perſon deſirous of knowing the goodneſs of the houſe and Back-buildings, may be informed by applying to Mr. Verree.

Alſo, on the *ſame day* will be ſold, a lot oppoſite to the above, which has forty odd feet front on ſaid ſtreet, and four hundred and forty odd feet in depth, is next to Mr. Lowndes's new houſe. This lot is remarkably well ſituated, for a houſe for a private family, being entirely open to the ſouthward. The purchaſers may have credit until the firſt of January 1767, paying intereſt.

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON.

P. S. Any perſon chooſing to purchaſe at private ſale, may apply to the ſubſcriber.

TO BE SOLD

At Twelve o'Clock in the forenoon of THURSDAY *the 14th of* AUGUST *next, at the Vendue Houſe in* Charles-Town:

A LOT of LAND on the ſouth ſide of Tradd-Street, with the houſes thereon, at preſent poſſeſſed by Mrs. Elizabeth Packrow. The conditions of the ſale will be then and there made known.

A L S O,

At the ſame time and place, will be ſold;

A LOT of Land, on the ſouth ſide of Broad-ſtreet, joining lands of Doctor Garden, and Theodore Trezevant, containing 28 feet in front, and 94 in depth.

JOHN RUTLEDGE.

NOW IN THE PRESS,

And will be publiſhed on THURSDAY *next the* 14th.

A SERMON

UPON

The Repeal of the *STAMP-ACT*,

PREACH'D

At SAVANNAH in GEORGIA, on the 25th of *June*, 1766.

By J. J. ZUBLY, *V. D. M.*

Brethren, ye have been called unto Liberty; only uſe not Liberty as an occaſion to the Fleſh.

But if ye bite and devour one another, take heed that ye be not conſumed one of another.

TEXT. ZECHARIAH viii. 10, 11, 12.

For before theſe days there was no hire for man, nor any hire for beaſt; neither was there any peace to him that went out, or came in, becauſe of the affliction: for I ſet all men every one againſt his neighbour. But now I will not be unto the reſidue of this people as in the former days, ſaith the Lord of Hoſts. For the ſeed ſhall be proſperous; the vine ſhall give her fruit, and the ground ſhall give her increaſe, and the heavens ſhall give their dew: and I will cauſe the remnant of this people to poſſeſs all theſe things.

☞ In this diſcourſe, this new World is conſidered as under Divine Theocracy. And the juſtneſs of the author's compariſons of preſent with paſt events, with the elegance of thought, deſign and expreſſion, render it worthy to be tranſmitted to Poſterity.

For PHILADELPHIA,

(To ſail on Monday next)

The BRIGANTINE

PHILADELPHIA PACQUET,

FRANCIS JOHNSON, maſter.

FOR freight or paſſage, having good accommodations, treat with ſaid maſter on board, or with

July 28, 1766. *SHEED & WHITE.*

TO BE SOLD,

On TUESDAY the 20th of AUGUST, at public vendue, at the uſual place in Charles-Town:

A Likely young Negro Wench, an exceeding good ſeamſtreſs, and handy about a houſe, belonging to the eſtate of the late Dr. *Brown*.—Credit will be given 'till the firſt of *January* next, without intereſt.

SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, *jun. & Comp.*

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, are deſired to TAKE NOTICE, That unleſs they make payment, or ſettle to his ſatisfaction, by the *firſt* day of *October* next, at fartheſt, their accompts, &c. will be put into the hands of an attorney at law, to be ſued for without diſtinction.

July 25, 1766. RICHARD BERESFORD.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY likely, young Negro wench, that can cook, waſh and iron, late the property of a gentleman departed the province. Inquire of the Printer.

THE owner of a barrel of COFFEE, imported in the ſloop *Jamaica Packet*, *Francis Dickinſon* maſter, from *Jamaica*, conſign'd to the name of JOHN WILSON, by Meſſrs. ROSS, & Comp. may have it, paying the freight and charge of this advertiſment, on making proper application to *WILLIAM PARKER.*

RAN AWAY from *Arthur Neil*, Eſq; at *Penſacola*, about the 10th laſt month, and ſuppoſed to be making for this province thro' the Indian nations: Three NEGRO MEN, called *Scipio*, *Blackwall*, and *Oſmyn*; *Scipio* is a likely, well-made, ſtrong negro, about 5 feet 8 inches high, ſpeaks Engliſh very well, and is fit for the houſe or field; he went off in a blue jacket and breeches, took a Militia muſket and powder-horn with him: He was purchaſed in *Charles-Town* of The Rev. Mr. *Wilton*.—*Blackwall* is not ſo tall or luſty, hath ſmall legs, but is very healthy, knows how to ſhave well, cook, &c. ſpeaks good Engliſh, but very thick, and a little hoarſe, has been in *England*; he went off in a blue ſurtout coat, with braſs buttons.—*Oſmyn* is a new negro, bought at *Charles-Town* in *November* laſt, is well made, and about 18 years of age, inclin'd to ſquint or looking ſide-ways.—Whoever takes up the ſaid negroes, and delivers them to the warden of the work-houſe, ſhall have 30*l.* reward for each, and every reaſonable charge, paid by GEORGE SMITH.

PHILIP TIDYMAN,

JEWELLER *and* GOLD-SMITH,

HATH juſt imported, in the two laſt ſhips from

LONDON:

A Quantity of genteel and faſhionable PLATE, and a very elegant aſſortment of JEWELLERY, viz. necklaces, ear rings, flys, aigrets, cluſters and ſtars for the hair, of diamonds, garnets, opal, paſte, aquamarine, Turkey ſtone, &c. jewel'd combs, amethiſt, garnet and paſte buckles of every pattern and price, dismond and falſe-ſtone rings, gold ſeals and jewel'd trinkets of all fancies, hair lockets with knots and motto's, gold-headed canes, metal ditto; a large quantity of bunch garnets, both real and artificial, furniſh'd morocco pocket-books, breaſt buckles, ſmelling bottles, tooth-pick caſes: and in ſhort, every article of jewellery that is ſold in the retail ſhops in London, may be had at his ſhop in Broad ſtreet, and on the ſame terms. Setts diamond work, miniature pictures, and makes motto rings, and every other article in the buſineſs.

An APPRENTICE of a creditable family is wanted.—An apprentice fee is expected, ſuch as uſual in the trade in England.

FRANCES SWALLOW,

Hath juſt imported in the London, *Captain* Strachan, *from* London, *a compleat aſſortment of Millinary and other goods, which ſhe will ſell at the moſt reaſonable terms, among which are the following articles.*

BROCADE, ſattin, laſting and calimanco pumps and ſhoes, womens and girls Mecklenburgh ſuns, crimſon and purple leather gloves, coloured French ſilk gloves, thread and cotton ditto, plain black and white ſilk ditto, India and Engliſh chintzes, dark ground and marble ditto, humhums, long lawns and book muſlin, piſtol, ſpotted, flowered and long lawns, clouting diaper and napkin damaſk, fine white India chintzes, India Perſians and nankeens; ſtriped, flowered, and plain mantuas; black, blue, green, crimſon, and white figured ſattins, pink and yellow ſtripe thread ſattins, black, blue, green and pink peelong, [illegible] balls, lavender and hungary water, Pol[illegible] powder blue, broad and narrow bla[illegible] black, blue, pink, green and white Eng[illegible] black, blue and green figured modes, [illegible] pearl and wax necklaces and earings, fe[illegible] ditto, beſt London pins, and ſteel pointed ſciſſors in ſheaths, ſilver thimbles, and ivory bodkins, faſhionable ribbons, figured and plain white ground brocade ſilk, neat ſilver tweezer caſes, plaited ſtocks and ſtock tape, blond lace, thread and Bruſſels ditto, Jacob's ladder, bobbing and ribon tape, black and white catgut, ſtriped and ſtripe gauze, plain gauze caps, fillets and ſlies, bugles and French egrets, boys black and white beaver hats, gold and ſilver loops, ladies faſhionable hatts and bonets, ladies black and coloured feathers, boys black blue and white ditto, exceeding good hyſon and bohea tea, fine Iriſh linen, ſheeting and Ruſſia ditto, mens plain and ribbed ſilk and thread hoſe, womens thread and cotton ditto, boys and girls ditto of all ſizes, beſt French oliver, walnuts, capers and ſweet oil in quart and pint bottles, three-fourth garlix and dowlas, three-fourth, ſeven-eighth and yard-wide checks, ginghams and cotton hollands, nutmegs, mace, cinamon and cloves, Iriſh and Scotch oſnabrugs, ſilver ſcollop and ſpangle lace for fringes, fine Durham muſtard, blue, hair trunks with braſs locks, variety of chine, a compleat ſett blue and white ditto, ſlight narrow ribbons for trimmings, French trimmings of all colours, childrens toys of all kinds.

Alſo, ſuperfine blue and raven grey broad cloaths, gold and ſilver lace, and knee garters gold and ſilver baſket buttons, vellum and cord, mens fine beaver hats, WHITE PLAINS, loaf ſugar, neat London made ſaddles with long laps, double reined and ſnaffle bridles, ſtrcingle and boot garters: Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from London and Briſtol, to be ſold by NEWMAN SWALLOW, at his ſtore on the Bay.

N. B. Superfine flour in whole and half barrels and kegs, water, milk and butter bread.

The following STRAY'D Horſes have been taken up by ſundry perſons, before the ſubſcriber, viz.

A LARGE black horſe, 15 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder CH, and the off ſhoulder G, with a ſmall ſlit in one ear.

A ſmall black horſe, 12 hands high, branded with a horſe ſhoe.

A ſmall grey horſe, much flea-bitten, 12 hands high, has no viſible brand.

A bay horſe, 13 hands high, branded on the off buttock M, and on the near ſhoulder E, one hind foot white.

A red roan horſe, 13 hands high, branded on the off ſhoulder with A.

The owners of the above ſtrayed creatures, may apply and prove their property, before

CHARLES CANTEY.

St. Stephen's, June 10, 1766.

CUNNINGHAM & SANDS.

HAVE TO SELL,

LONDON, NEW-YORK, and other MADEIRA WINES, by the pipe, hogſhead, quarter-caſk, or dozen.

VIRGINIA WINE by the like quantity.

PORT WINE,	BURGUNDY,	By the dozen,
CLARET,	MOUNTAIN,	
LISBON.	ARRACK.	

FRONTENACK and MALMSEY, in pint or quart bottles, by the dozen.

Old JAMAICA RUM, by the hogſhead, quarter-caſk, or ſmaller quantity, not leſs than three gallons.

Old WEST INDIA ditto by the like quantity.

Old FRENCH BRANDY by the three gallons.

All which are warranted to be excellent in quality, as the greateſt care is taken in the choice, as well as the management of them; and are to be had by applying to them at their 'compting houſe, fronting the Bay, on Mr. Burn's new wharf, or at their ſtore in Union-Street.

N. B. *All orders from the country will be punctually complied with.*

Torrans, Poaug, & *Comp.*

HAVE juſt imported, in the Schooner Yelloly, from *Jamaica*, the undermentioned articles, which are excellent in kind, and will be ſold on reaſonable terms, for cash or ſhort credit, at their ſtores on the Bay, viz.

LOAF SUGAR,
MUSCOVADO ditto, in barrels.
OLD RUM, in Porter barrels.
MESS BEEF in barrels.
LIMES, in ditto.

ONE HUNDRED pounds reward,

SUPPOSED to be ſtolen from the ſubſcriber's ſhop in *Broad-Street*, three diamond hoop rings:—Whoever can give him ſuch information of them that they may be recovered, ſhall receive the above reward.

PHILIP TIDYMAN.

ALL perſons indebted to CARNE & WILSON, whoſe accompts became due the firſt of *January*, are deſired *for the laſt time*, to take notice, that unleſs they ſettle the ſame immediately to their ſatisfaction, they will without diſtinction, be put into the hands of an attorney, to be ſued for, there being an abſolute neceſſity to have their affairs ſettled to that date; at no further notice will be given, it is expected a proper uſe will be made of this. *May* 1766.

[illegible] chara. deo fo[illegible]

preſſe over us. Their amiable qualities are hereditary; theſe render, if I may be allowed the expreſſion, our happineſs hereditary; and I might therefore be juſtly deemed very deficient in ſenſe or integrity, if it was not among my moſt ardent prayers, that the ſcepter of his dominions may be held by our preſent monarch and his family, 'till time ſhall be no more.

As to *Great-Britain*, I glory in my relation to her. Every drop of blood in my heart is *Britiſh*; and that heart is animated with as warm wiſhes for her proſperity as her trueſt ſons can form. As long as this globe continues moving, may ſhe reign over it's navigable part; and may ſhe reſemble the ocean ſhe commands, which receives without exhauſting, its kindred ſtreams in every climate. Are theſe the ſentiments of diſloyalty or diſaffection? Do theſe ſentiments point at independency? Can you believe it? Will you aſſert it? I deteſt the thought with inexpreſſible a horrence, for theſe reaſons; firſt, becauſe it would be undutiful to our ſovereign; ſecondly, becauſe it would be unjuſt to our mother-country; and thirdly, becauſe it would be deſtructive both to her and to us.

The *Britiſh* nation is *wiſe* and *generous*. They can diſtinguiſh between a diſguſt to government and to the adminiſtration of it; a diſtinction, which bad miniſters are continually ſtriving to confound. *They* ſet up *their paſſions* for the intereſts of their king and country; and then, whoever is offended with their conduct, is convicted by a very plain deduction of miniſterial logic, of being an enemy to his king and country. No farmer diſlikes the ſun; but if it collects ſuch thick clouds as too much intercept its beams, ſurely the poor man, who ſees all his hopes ſinking and withering, may very innocently diſlike the gloom, and wiſh the reviving rays may be felt again. The *Britiſh* nation aims not at empire over vaſſals. And muſt I am convinced, be better pleaſed to hear their children ſpeaking the language of freedom, than muttering the timid murmurs of ſlaves. Can you believe, *gentlemen*, that they will be better pleaſed with the ſtile and ſubſtance of "your repreſentation," than with the honeſt tranſports of *North American* breaſts, ſo exactly like what *they* feel when they think themſelves injured? If there is any people whoſe character it is, to ſubmit to wrongs, baſely pretending to prefer the pleaſure of thoſe who offer them, to their own welfare or honour, which cowardly hatred and malice lurk rankling and "heart burning" in their boſoms, watching, wiſhing opportunities of dire revenge, it belongs not to *Britons*, or their true ſons. *They* can neither diſſemble injuries nor unreaſonably reſent them. Theſe are vices of little, cruel minds. Much better, much ſafer it is for all parties, particularly when we contend with noble ſpirits, manfully to ſpeak what we think, and thereby put it in their power——ſuch will always have it in their inclination——to give us ample ſatisfaction. They know that thoſe who are moſt ſenſible of injuries, are moſt ſenſible of benefits. There can be no friendſhip between freemen and ſlaves; and I have the ſtrongeſt hopes, that our mutual affection will henceforward be more cemented than it hitherto has been——on their part, becauſe we have *proved* ourſelves worthy of their eſteem; and on our part, becauſe their generoſity will excuſe the manner in which we *have proved it*.

Suppoſe all the continent had imitated your example, and had repeated your doleful, doubtful notes, from one end of it to the other; had acknowledged upon their knees, "that they COULD NOT POSITIVELY SAY whether they were intitled to the exemption" they required, was there the leaſt probability of their obtaining it? I do not object to the probability, for want of juſtice or of affection towards us in our mother country; but for want of proper attention, which the artifices of our enemies in ſupport of their own darling meaſures, would always have prevented.

Every man muſt remember, how immediately after the tempeſt of the late war was laid, another ſtorm began to gather over *North-America*. Every wind that blew across the *Atlantic*, brought with it additional darkneſs. Every act of the adminiſtration ſeemed calculated to produce diſtreſs, and to excite terror. We were alarmed——we were afflicted. Many of our colonies ſent home petitions; others ordered their agents to make proper applications on their behalf. What was the effect? They were rejected without reading. They could not be preſented, "without breaking through a rule of the houſe." They inſiſted upon a right, that, it "was previouſly determined, ſhould not be admitted." The language of the miniſtry was, "that *they* would teach the inſolent *North-Americans*, the reſpect due to the laws of their mother country." They moved for a reſolution that the parliament could legally tax us." 'Twas made. For a bill——'Twas framed. For its diſpatch——'Twas paſt. The badges of our ſhame were prepared——too groſs——too odious——even in the opinion of that adminiſtration, to be faſtened upon us by any but *Americans*. Strange deluſion! to imagine that treachery could reconcile us to ſlavery. They looked around: they found *Americans*——O Virtue! they found *Americans*, to whom the confidence of their country had committed the guardianſhip of her rights, on whom her bounty had beſtowed all——the wreck of her fortunes could afford, ready to rivet on their native land, the nurſe of their infancy, the protectreſs of their youth, the honourer of their manhood, the fatal fetters which *their information* had helped to forge. *They* were to be gratified with part of the plunder in oppreſſive offices for themſelves and their creatures. By *theſe*, that *they* might reap the rewards of their corruption, were we adviſed——by *theſe* that *they* might return *maſters* who went out *ſervants*, were we deſired——*to put on their chains*, and then with ſhackled hands to *drudge in the dark*, as well as we could, forgetting the *light* we had loſt. "IF I FORGET THEE, LET MY RIGHT HAND FORGET HER CUNNING——IF I DO NOT REMEMBER THEE, MAY MY TONGUE CLEAVE TO THE ROOF OF MY MOUTH."

When the intelligence of theſe aſtoniſhing things reached *America*,

"them ſtem'd her ſpirit high."

What could ſhe do? ſend home petitions again? The firſt had been treated with contempt. What could be expected from a ſecond trial? We knew, that the humble petition of meek, pious, venerable biſhops, ſupplicating for the laws and religion of their country, had been called a falſe and ſeditious libel by a daring adminiſtration who were reſolved to have no law but their own pleaſure. We knew, that the liberty of our fellow ſubjects had been lately ſo boldly invaded even in our mother country, in that ſpot where the dignity of the empire may be ſaid more peculiarly to reſide, that their oppreſſors were hardly ſtopp'd in their career, by the united voice of an injured and offended people. We knew, that the [illegible] who deſigned to oppreſs us, looked up to thoſe whoſe aſſiſtance they were obliged to uſe, ſpecious pretences of immediate advantage, while every remoter miſchief, every diſagreeable truth was artfully concealed from them. They were perſuaded, that they were to promote their own intereſts, the public intereſts, by adopting the new-invented policy propoſed to them. In ſhort we knew, in what line every thought and act relating to us, ran. All was arbitrary, rigid, threatening, dreadful. What reſource had we? We wondered and wept——At laſt imploring the divine protection, and appealing to the *Britiſh* goodneſs, we were driven by apprehenſion and affliction into a conduct, that might juſtly have rendered us to the humane rather objects of pity, than reſentment; but which you *gentlemen*, are pleaſed to call a "REBELLIOUS oppoſition to authority."

How much farther theſe colonies might have gone; how much farther it would have been proper for them to go, I will not pretend to ſay. I confine myſelf entirely to *your* ſtate of the caſe, and to *their* behaviour in that caſe. My ſoul ſickens at the ſcenes that obtrude themſelves on my imagination, while I reflect on what *might* have happened. My attention turns with unſpeakable pleaſure to thoſe brighter proſpects now * opening on my country, and the approaching times, when thro' the mercy of ALMIGHTY GOD, to whom be aſcribed everlaſting glory, the inhabitants of theſe colonies, animated with ſentiments of the moſt perfect gratitude, confidence, affection, & veneration, juſtly heightened by the engaging clemency of our amiable ſovereign, and the endearing tenderneſs of our mother country, ſhall be diligently and delightfully employed in demonſtrating, that they are not unworthy of the bleſſings beſtowed upon them. *Great Britain* has been long diſtinguiſhed——ſhe muſt be now perpetually celebrated, for her *moderation*. This is her peculiar praiſe. Other ſtates have been as great in arms; as learned in arts; but none ever equalled her in moderation——a virtue, and the parent of virtues.

I am very ſorry that theſe colonies had any reaſon given them to think they were right in going ſo far as they lately did: yet tho' many things have been done, *that* I ſincerely wiſh had not been done, I ſhould be glad to know what particular part of their conduct has provoked you to iſſue, if I may uſe one of your own expreſſions, ſo "ſevere a decree" againſt them.

Did the reſolutions made by their ſeveral aſſemblies in vindication of their rights, deſerve ſuch a cenſure? You grant they were founded on truth and juſtice. Can it be criminal to maintain theſe? Perhaps you think they were guilty, in forming and perſiſting in their univerſal determination not to uſe ſtamped papers, as they were commanded to do. No man can be blamed for doing any thing, which if he had not done, he muſt have committed a worſe action. Remember the opinion you have expreſſed of the liberties for which theſe colonies were ſtruggling. Had they accepted the ſtamped papers, they would not only have betrayed themſelves, and you, whoſe proſperity they wiſh from a generoſity of temper, of which they hope you will hereafter give them more agreeable proofs, than you have yet done, but they would alſo have baſely betrayed ages yet unborn, to a condition that would have rendered their birth a curſe. You think "a memorial or memorials" would have relieved them, if they had "humbly ſubmitted;" that is, that injuries *that* could not be prevented by a regard to juſtice, liberty, and the happineſs of millions, might be redreſſed by well-penned petitions. No! The right would have been ſurrendered by our act——a precedent would have been eſtabliſhed by our acquieſcence, for perpetual *ſervility*. Where would the demands of miniſters, where would the miſeries of *America* have ſtopped?

I believe your iſland and its neighbours have been more fortunate in "memoriaſiſing" than this continent. Had we any reaſon to expect relief from the conduct propoſed? Has any thing happened ſince, to ſhew that we ſhould have ſucceeded by it? Let any perſon conſider the ſpeeches lately made in parliament, and the reſolutions ſaid to be made there, notwithſtanding the convulſions occaſioned through the *Britiſh empire* by the *oppoſition* of theſe colonies to the ſtamp-act, and he may eaſily judge what would have been their ſituation, in caſe they had bent down and humbly taken up the burden prepared for them. What would have been their fate, ſince they have oppoſed, if one man the victor of his country's foreign and domeſtic foes, had not by his wiſdom and virtue checked the rage that deception might artfully have kindled in the moſt honeſt and humane people upon earth, heaven alone can tell.

When the *excluſion* bill was depending in the houſe of commons, Col. *Titus* made this ſhort ſpeech——"Mr. ſpeaker, I hear a lion roaring in the lobby. Shall we ſecure the door, and keep him there? or ſhall we let him in *to try* if we can turn him out again."

Can it be poſſible, gentlemen, that our ſtopping on this continent the importation of goods from *Great-Britain*, has brought your reſentment upon us? If it has, it is the firſt time that induſtry and frugality have met with ſuch hard judges.

The only thing I can think of beſides, which might induce you to treat my countrymen as you have done, is the behaviour of the mobs compoſed of the lower ranks of people in ſome *few* of the colonies, to thoſe who were favourers of the ſtamp-act——but ſurely that could not produce ſo *general* an accuſation of "your fellow-ſubjects on the northern continent." It was indeed a very improper way of acting; but may not theſe agonies of mind *not quite ſo poliſhed as your own*, be in ſome meaſure excuſed? If as the abſolute monarch of *Judea* ſaid "oppreſſion maketh a wiſe man mad;" and if as the loyal committee of correſpondence in *Barbados* ſays, "the ſubverſion of juſtice" and "the moſt valuable of all civil rights and liberties" is "oppreſſion beyond meaſure grievous." It is needleſs to dwell longer on this head; but if you chuſe to inquire into the circumſtances of every mob that has happened here, taking for granted that the ſtamp-act is conſtitutional, I believe even you, on cool conſideration, would not term any of them a rebellion.

Upon the whole, I acknowledge, that a regard to *themſelves*, has influenced the inhabitants of theſe colonies; but it was not a regard void of the trueſt loyalty to *their* king, the warmeſt affection, the profoundeſt veneration, for *their* parent country. If my father, deceived and urged on by bad or weak men, ſhould offer me a draught of poiſon, and tell me it would be of ſervice to me, ſhould I be undutiful, if, knowing what it is, I refuſe to drink it? Or if inflamed by paſſion, he ſhould aim a dagger at my heart, ſhould I be undutiful, if I refuſe to bare my breaſt for the blow? Shou'd he complain, would it not be the complaint of *Caroline*, that the ſenator he attempted to aſſaſſinate, *was ſo diſreſpectful to him, he* WOULD NOT *receive the ſword in his body?* Or ſhould I act like a man in his ſenſes, if I ſwallow the doſe or receive the ſtroke, in expectation that thoſe who prompted or provoked my father to the action, would afterwards give me a certain antidote or balſam——eſpecially, if they would probably get a large part of my eſtate? I will beg leave to trouble you, *gentlemen*, with one more compariſon. If a fortune of immenſe value comes into my poſſeſſion by being ſettled on me, as the lawful ſon of my father, which 'till then had been held ſolely by him, and my enemies ſhould perſuade my excellent parent to attempt to baſtardize me, and take the whole into his hands again, I not having the leaſt proſpect of happineſs without it, and he not having the leaſt occaſion for it——ſhould I be undutiful, if after endeavouring by intreaties, to prevent his proceedings, I carefully record all the proofs of my being legitimate, ſtop the circulation of all falſe vouchers to the contrary, decline the correſpondence of thoſe who join with him, and even break the head of a man, who ſlanders my honour and my title, by ſpreading an opinion that I am baſely born? With how much leſs reaſon will the charge of undutifulneſs be made againſt me, if I have regularly advanced for my father all ſuch ſums as he has from time to time required, and have aſſured him by my profeſſions and behaviour, that he ſhall have all the profits of the eſtate, allowing me a comfortable maintenance, if he will ſuffer it to continue in my poſſeſſion——and all the world knows, that by a condition annexed to the eſtate, I cannot part with it, without acknowledging myſelf to be a baſtard.

To conclude——*gentlemen*——I know none of you; not even one of your names. I mean no perſonal reflections in this addreſs. I deteſt them. If you ſhould take any thing I have ſaid, ſo much in that way, as to feel uneaſineſs from it, I ſhall be very ſorry. Neither do I intend any reflections on your country, tho' you repreſented *her* when you attacked *mine*. I always deteſted theſe looſe aſperſions, that ever give moſt pain to boſoms that honour and delicacy have rendered moſt ſenſible; and this deteſtation has been greatly encreaſed, ſince, within theſe few years, we have ſeen ſuch loads of obloquy thrown upon a * nation, whoſe magnanimity in bearing them will be ſufficient I hope, to procure them the eſteem of thoſe, who have been ſo much blinded by paſſion, as to deny it to their other numerous virtues and accompliſhments. Your iſland is reſpectable. Your private characters may be amiable; but in a public capacity, you have caſt a moſt high and unprovoked cenſure on a gallant, generous, loyal people. You have propagated a ſet of ſentiments, and have promoted a tenor of conduct, that may be hurtful to the cauſe of freedom. I have engaged with too unequal arms perhaps, to oppoſe you; but to *fall* in ſuch a conteſt, will afford me ſome kind of pleaſure. I wiſh you every bleſſing that men can enjoy; and as a foundation and ſecurity of all the reſt, I wiſh you a true love of liberty.

A NORTH-AMERICAN.

* The Scots.

* *The news of the* STAMP ACT *being repealed, arrived while this piece was in the preſs.*

Advertiſements.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons who obtained certificates from the juſtices on *Eaſter Monday* laſt, to have licences for [illegible] ſpirituous liquors, that they come to the treaſurer's office, and take out their licences accordingly.

JONATHAN SARRAZIN,

Jeweller and Goldſmith, hath juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from London, and to be ſold at his ſhop, the ſign of the ſilver tea kettle and lamp, the corner of Broad- and Church-Streets.

A LARGE aſſortment of plate and jewellery of the neweſt faſhion, and moſt elegantly finiſhed, as viz.——Chaſed and plain cups with covers, coffee-pots, tea kettles, punch bowls, ſugar diſhes, tea and milk pots, waiters, punch ladles and ſtrainers, ſalcellars with glaſſes, ſpare ſalt and muſtard glaſſes, pepper boxes, ſwords and cutteaus, German ſword blades and ſpare ſcabbards, ſilver and pinchbeck ſhoe, knee and ſtock buckles plain and gilded, paſte ſhoe buckles from £. 8 to £. 60 the pair, knee and ſtock ditto, a large aſſortment of necklaces, earings and egrets, both real and mock garnets from £. 4 to £. 200 per ſett, very elegantly finiſhed and of the neweſt faſhion patterns, diamond, opal, paſte, aquamarine and Turky ſtone ear and finger rings of all prizes, ſtone ſleeve buttons ſet in gold and ſilver, plain gold and embeſſed ditto, ſtone breaſt buckles ſet in gold and ſilver, ſtone ſtay hooks, plain gold and ſilver ditto, ſcant and knob wiers, mens and womens gold and ſilver watches, watch chains and ſeals, a great variety of gold and metal trinkets for ladies watches, childrens whiſtles and bells, plain and gilded ſnuff and patch boxes, tweezer caſes, and lancet caſes, Morocco pocket books with gold, ſilver and ſteel locks and inſtruments, ſilver handle knives and forks in mahogony and ſiſhſkin caſes from £. 20 to £. 120 a ſett, ſilver and ſteel framed ſpectacles, burning and opera glaſſes, &c. All which, with many other articles too tedious for an advertiſement, were bought from the original manufacturers with ready money, conſequently can be ſold cheaper than any yet ſold in the province.——As he propoſes to keep up a conſtant ſupply, and to enable him the better to do it, he will be much obliged to thoſe gentlemen whoſe accompts have been ſome time ſtanding to diſcharge them. Merchants and others who deal conſtantly with him, may be ſupplied for their country cuſtomers conſiderably under the common advance. All kinds of jewellery and motto rings done at his ſhop as uſual, and the moſt money given for old plate and jewels.

TO be hired by the month, or year, a wench who is a good plain cook and waſher. t. f.

INDIAN CORN,

JUST imported in the PRINCE OF WALES, Captain MASON, from Philadelphia, to be ſold at a ſtore of Col. Beale's, adjoining Mr. Inglis's wharf, by

WILLIAM HOPTON.

St. John's pariſh, Berkley-county, July 18, 1766

THIS is to give Notice, to all perſons poſſeſſed of ſlaves in *St. John's* pariſh aforeſaid, either as owners, attornies or truſtees, That they are hereby required to give in, on oath, an account of all their male ſlaves, from the age of 16 to 60 years of age, with their names, to any one of us commiſſioners of the high-roads for the ſaid pariſh, on or before the firſt Monday in Auguſt next; otherwiſe, executions will that day, be granted againſt all defaulters.

PETER GOURDINE,
JAMES CORDES, jun.
PETER BROUGHTON,
J. HARLESTON, jun.
HEN. DE ST JULIEN,
EDW. HARLESTON,
HENRY RAVENEL,
DAN. RAVENEL, jun.
JAMES RAVENEL.
} Commiſſioners.

TO BE SOLD,
(together or ſeparate)

THE ſloop SPEEDWELL, lying at Roper's wharf, burthen about ſixty tons, and extremely well found.——Alſo her cargo, conſiſting of ſixty-five tons of logwood.——Apply to

THOMAS SHIRLEY.

A WET NURSE,

WITH a good Breaſt of Milk, to be hired out. Inquire of ISAAC DA COSTA.

John & William Baker,

Have juſt imported, in the ſhip London, *Capt.* Strachan, *from* LONDON:

A General aſſortment of Goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.——And in the *Philadelphia-Packet*, Capt. *Johnſon*, from *Philadelphia*, bar iron, flour, and water bread in kegs, to be ſold at their ſtore in Tradd-Street. 9 w.

To be Sold,

At public vendue, on Thurſday the 14th of Auguſt next, (if a fair day, otherwiſe the next fair day) at SCOTT's FERRY, *in St. Thomas's pariſh.*

ALL the perſonal eſtate of *Joſeph Scott*, deceaſed, conſiſting of nineteen negroes, ſome of them good boatmen, houſe wenches, and handy boys.——About forty head of tame cattle, a ſmall ſtock of ſheep and hogs, four horſes, a riding [illegible], good [illegible] hold furniture, and plantation tools.——Credit will be given on all ſums exceeding fifty pounds, until the firſt day of March, 1767, paying intereſt and giving approved ſecurity.——And at the time of the above ſale will be let, to the higheſt bidder, for a term of years (then to be made known) the plantation of the ſaid deceaſed, containing three hundred acres, greateſt part of which is extraordinary good planting land, and good paſturage, and may be all incloſed with three quarters of a mile fence. The plantation is well improved and pleaſantly ſituated, and the profits ariſing from the ferry eſtabliſhed there, may be made very conſiderable, and Charles-Town market attended with great eaſe, being only ſix miles from town.——Further notice is hereby given, that all perſons, having demands on the eſtate of the deceaſed, are deſired to make them known, and thoſe indebted, to make immediate payment to ELIZABETH SCOTT, *Adminiſtratrix.*

N. B. Boats will attend at Price's wharf, in the forenoon of the ſale-day, to carry paſſengers to the ſale, and will return ſame evening.

STRAYED into my paſture, on Charles-Town neck, a bay roan, has black legs, mane and tail, and a good many ſadle ſpots, about thirteen and a half hands high, and trots, is branded on the near ſhoulder AZ in one, on the near buttock Y.

A white pacing horſe, a good deal flea-bitten, fourteen hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder [illegible] on the buttock AF in one.

A white pacing horſe, a little flea-bitten, better than fourteen hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder S M, on the buttock a T, galled on the withers.

A brown unbranded ſteer, a piece of one ear cut off, the other marked with an under keel. The owners muſt prove their property before

JOHN COLLETON.

Who has about twenty milch cows and calves, to diſpoſe of.

STRAYED into the plantation of Mr. James Chriſtie, a cheſnut gelding, about ſeven years old, and thirteen hands, three and one quarter inches high, he has a blaze, and two hind feet white, branded on the off buttock thus [illegible] in one, and on the mounting ſhoulder A B, one ſide of his mane lately cut cloſe, and the other ſide hanging. The owner may apply to

St. Paul's Pariſh, July 12, 1766. ANDREW LEITCH, J. P.

EXCEEDING good red and white printed linens at 13 s. and purple ground cottons, at 11 s. & 3 d. per yard, alſo dark and yellow ground cottons, a great variety of fine printed linens and chints, India chints, red and white furniture checks, oſnabrugs, cotton Hollands, &c. &c. juſt imported, and to be ſold cheap at my ſtore next to the GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

THOMAS WALTER.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by PETER TIMOTHY, at the OLDEST Printing-Office, in *Broad-Street*, next to the General Poſt-Office; where Subſcriptions, Advertiſements, &c. for this Paper are taken in, and all kinds of uſeful Blanks ſold, and all [illegible] with Accuracy and Diſpatch.